both in Maharashtra prior to the commencement of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Growth rate during the 7th Five Year Plan

1659. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA:
SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the share of agriculture, industry and services, sector-wise in the growth rate achieved during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) what was the share of these three sectors in the growth during the First Five Year Plan;

(c) what is the employment in these three sectors, respectively and in what manner it compares percentage-wise with the employment during the First Five Year Plan period; and

(d) what corrective steps Government are contemplating for maintaining the balance among the three sectors?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Official estimates of GDP growth are available only for the first three years of the Seventh Plan. During this period GDP grew by 4.2 per cent per annum. There was a negative contribution of 5.2 per cent to this GDP growth from agriculture and positive contribution of 47 per cent from industry and 38.2 per cent from services.

(b) The Gross Domestic Product at factor cost grew at 3.6 per cent per annum during the First Five Year Plan. Of this 44.5 per cent was contributed by agriculture, 19.4 per cent by industry and 36.1 per cent by services.

(c) Comparable estimates of employment during First Five Year Plan and Seventh Plan are not available. However, according to the distribution of workers as per 1951 census, agriculture accounted for 72.1 per cent, industry excluding electricity for 9.6 per cent services 18.3 per cent. According to 1981 census agriculture accounted for 66.5 per cent, household industry for 3.5 per cent and services together with industry other than household accounted for 30 per cent of the total workers.

(d) The emphasis on higher productivity of rice, oilseeds, pulses and dry land agriculture in general will help the growth of agriculture. Estimates of production in this sector for 1988-89 reveal an encouraging trend in this regard. Industrial growth is expected to be accelerated due to improved performance of infrastructure, modernisation and upgradation of technology with emphasis on promotion of competition and efficiency. Service sector is expected to keep pace with the other sectors.

High fluoride content in drinking water in the country

1660. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

What are the areas with high fluoride contents in drinking water, in the country; what are its adverse effects on human beings; what steps are being taken to eradicate the problem?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): The information in respect of areas with high fluoride contents in drinking water in the country is given in the enclosed Statement. (*See* below).

Excess fluoridated water consumed continuously every year causes several health problems like Dental and skeletol Flurosis, Neurological Manifestations, Gestro-Intestinal problems, Urinary tract manifestations, Muscular manifestations etc.

Necessary steps have been taken under the National Drinking Water Mission as a Technology mission mode project to provide alternative safe drinking water facilities in fluoride endemic areas. Installation of community defluoridation plants and intensified Health education activities.

Statement

Areas with high fluoride content in drinking water

S.No.	Name of State/U.T.	Areas predominately affected with Excess Fluoride
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool district Prakasam Nalpenda West Godavari
2	Bihar	*
3	Gujarat	Amroli, Mohsane
4	Haryana	Some pocket of 7 districts of Gurgaon, Faridabad, Jind etc.
5	Karnataka	Dharwar, Gulbarga, Raichur
6	Kerala	..
7	Madhya Pradesh	*
8	Maharashtra	Chanderpur distt. and other 9 districts.
9	Punjab	*
10	Rajasthan	Some areas in all the 27 districts
11	Tamil Nadu	Periyar
12	Orissa	* Being identified
13	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur
14	West Bengal	..
15	UT of Lakshadweep	..
16	UT of Pondicherry	..
17	UT of Delhi	Some rural areas of UT

* Water quality analysis are in process to identify specific areas affected by excess fluoride in drinking water.

1661. [*Transferred to the 10th August, 1989*]

Modernisation of telegraph services

1662. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to modernise telegraph services in the country; if so, the details thereof;

(b) in what manner the modernisation is likely to be done; and

(c) by when the said modernisation is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. The modernisation of the Telegraph Services in the country has been taken up by way of introducing microprocessor based telegraph equipment.

(b) Telegraph Services will be provided with message switching technology for telegram handling at transit centres and with modern terminal devices like electronic Roman teleprinters, electronic bi-scriptual teleprinters electronic key boards and formatted terminals.